

Column One
David Courtney

THOSE who are skilled in reading between the lines are able to pluck some meaning from the statement issued after the last of the Truman-Attlee talks. It has to be remembered, as Mr. Attlee will have remembered, that there is a large element of time to be saved, and that the process of saving it is not a simple one. It is not a simple one because it involves a delicate balancing act between the various interests involved. It is not a simple one because it involves a delicate balancing act between the various interests involved. It is not a simple one because it involves a delicate balancing act between the various interests involved.

No Real Arab Peace Moves

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent
HAKIRYA, Sunday. — The various oblique references to peace negotiations with Israel which have come from Arab sources during the past few days are being treated here with a good deal of reserve. It is stressed that it would be illusory at this stage to read too much into the establishment, under unusual circumstances, of a new government in Amman. It is believed that the advent to office of Samir Rifai, the new prime minister, was due as much to the general political bankruptcy of his predecessor's policies as to any new or more moderate line such as certain quarters have already attributed to Samir Pasha. It is pointed out that, to leave no room for doubt on the matter, the opportunity has been taken here to restate Israel's willingness to enter into negotiations for a peace agreement, with any one or more of the neighbouring states, as called for by the U.N. General Assembly in its resolution last week. It has been suggested that the new and more pacific note, which some observers claim to have discerned in Arab actions and pronouncements of recent days, may well derive from the loss of confidence and prestige which has befallen the Arab states individually and the Arab League as a whole, during the present session of the Assembly. Ever since the Lebanon was defeated by Turkey in the contest for Egypt's vacant place on the Security Council, and since the candidature supported by the Arab states for the presidency of the Assembly also failed to secure election, the current session has been marked by a series of setbacks.

Lubianiker Promises Less Red Tape, More Food Production

By Moshe Brilliant, POST Correspondent
HAKIRYA, Sunday. — The plight of the housewife, the grocer, the farmer and other "victims" of food control will be eased through the cutting down of administrative red tape, but actual relief from rationing and controls will be possible only to the extent that supplies become sufficient to meet demands. These were the net conclusions today after the first press conference held by Mr. Pinhas Lubianiker since he assumed the Agriculture portfolio in the new Cabinet on November 18, and became responsible for the food supply. The new Minister took pains to make clear that his reforms cast no reflections upon his predecessor, Dr. Dov Joseph, and the top officials of the old Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Division of the Defense Ministry of Supply and Rationing. They had achieved an amazing record which would some day be appreciated, Mr. Lubianiker said. He was instituting no fundamental changes, he asserted at the outset of his interview. Two Policy Changes But after he talked to correspondents for two and a half hours, it became apparent that he was in fact introducing changes in policy in two main respects. Agricultural Development: Emphasis will be laid upon inducements to farmers rather than on administrative measures to extend agricultural production. Mr. Lubianiker believes that "there is an objective reason why there should be a self-sufficiency in vegetables, potatoes, onions and garlic, and why the country should be so dependent upon imports for cattle and poultry feed. Research carried out in this matter would begin to show results in 1951. He indicated that new regulations guaranteeing adequate prices for the produce of new settlements would be announced this week, and he further disclosed that the Ministry of Finance had agreed to the building of cold storage facilities for 10,000 tons of food to guarantee farmers against losses through unsaleable seasonal surpluses. Public Relations: The new Minister's creed was manifested when he said: "Somebody says that the public is ready to accept rationing and shortages but complains only about the unnecessary difficulties in obtaining the ration. Not all the people feel that way. If they did, it would be ideal."

P.M. Returning

LONDON, Sunday (INA). — Mr. Ben Gurion left for Israel today after his week in Oxford on a private visit. A Legation official here said tonight that the Prime Minister had not taken with him the many books he had bought. No arrangements had yet been made for their transport to Israel. It was not known whether Mr. Ben Gurion was flying straight home or would break his journey on the continent.

U.K. Again Protests Suez Interference

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuters). — Britain has again protested to Egypt against interference with the free passage of ships through the Suez canal, according to the newspaper "Al-Misri". The newspaper said that the British Minister in Cairo, Mr. F.A. Chapman-Andrews, had sent a memorandum to the acting Egyptian foreign minister, Ibrahim Farag Bey. It added that the memorandum contested Egypt's action in inspecting ships, particularly oil tankers, passing through the Canal, and demanding guarantees that their cargoes were not destined for Israel. The protest, according to "Al-Misri", said, "The British government, while noting measures for blacklisting the passage of certain ships, regrets that it cannot accept the present position. There is nothing in the Suez Canal Convention which allows the Egyptian government to take measures against the free passage of ships through the Canal, and facilities must be extended to all shipping by the authorities." The memorandum, referred to an incident in which, according to "Al-Misri", a British ship was forced to unload her cargo of oil and other goods at a port in the Suez Canal area. The ship was not given the facilities for unloading her cargo at the port.

13 High Egyptian Officers Penalized

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuters). — Four Egyptian generals are among 13 high officers involved in the recent arms scandal who have been placed on half-pay. The 13 officers are two major-generals, four brigadiers, four colonels, four lieutenant-colonels and one major. The scandal involved the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition hidden in a warehouse in the Suez Canal area. The officers were accused of being involved in the hiding of the arms. The scandal has caused a major shake-up in the Egyptian military hierarchy.

London Not Hopeful On Financial Talks

LONDON, Sunday (INA). — There is nothing to substantiate the optimistic reports published in the Israeli press regarding the "smooth" progress of the current financial talks with the British Treasury, according to informed quarters here. These reports, it is stated, create a definitely wrong impression. So far, only one formal meeting has been held at which the British and Israeli delegations made opening statements presenting their views. Later, Mr. Horowitz, senior high Treasury official, informally but even the date of the next formal meeting has not been fixed. However, it must be kept in mind that Britain maintains a close relationship with Israel, and therefore it would be difficult to take a different attitude towards Israel. The question of availability of raw materials and required experts has also undergone a drastic change with the international situation.

Knesset to Debate State of Ma'abarot

The debate on conditions in Ma'abarot will be the highlight of this week's Knesset session, opening in Jerusalem today, Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, will report to the House on the situation. There will also be motions by opposition parties from the floor for general debate on "such questions as the supply situation and the Prime Minister's journey. Other items on the agenda include the education budget and other bills which have been on the agenda for a long time. The transfer of the public sector of the economy from the hands of the Jewish Agency to the State of Israel is also a major item on the agenda. The transfer will be completed by the end of the year.

Mao Willing to Halt as Advance Columns Reported at Parallel

Battered UN Troops Reach Beachhead

BULLETIN
SEOUL, Sunday (AFP). — Elements of regular Chinese Communist units have reached the 38th Parallel's easternmost extremity and occupied the town of Haeju, 110 kms. south of Pyongyang, an 8th Army spokesman announced tonight.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sunday (UP). — The Chinese Communists have told India they are willing to stop their offensive in Korea at the 38th Parallel, high diplomatic sources revealed tonight.



MAO TSE-TUNG

TRYGVE LIE HOLDS TALK WITH WU
LAKE SUCCESS, Sunday, (Reuters). — Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, met Mr. Wu Hsiu-Chuan, leader of the Chinese delegation, at the Cafe Astor last night. The initiative for the meeting is understood to have come from Mr. Wu. At the end of the meeting, which lasted an hour, the press department of the U.N. issued a statement saying that the two discussed "general matters and practical questions."

U.S. Urges Spread Of China Boycott
NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuters). — Foreign trade officials said today that the U.S. would urge other nations to join in a boycott of Chinese goods. The boycott would be aimed at reducing the flow of funds to the Chinese government. The U.S. would also urge other nations to stop trading with the Chinese in goods and services.

Attlee's Optimism Surprises Canada; St. Laurent Comforted

OTTAWA, Sunday, (Reuters). — The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, said last night after a conference with Mr. Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, "The information I have is that the United Nations are not going to be driven out of Korea." Mr. St. Laurent made his comment to correspondents as he emerged from a full Canadian cabinet meeting which heard a report from the British Prime Minister on his Washington talks with President Truman. Mr. St. Laurent added, "All of us feel quite comforted by the information which Mr. Attlee and Field Marshal Slim (C.I.G.S.) were able to give us as to their talks with President Truman in Washington. Though there was no official statement on the details of the conference, it was believed here that Mr. Attlee assured the Canadian cabinet that the atom bomb would not be used by unilateral decision of the United States."

Inquiry Into Centurion Loss

NORTH KOREAN FRONT, Sunday, (Reuters). — The findings of a special court of inquiry on the loss of the Communist Centurion tank were on their way to the War Office today. The court, meeting for two days, heard how the 33-ton tank had been abandoned during the withdrawal from Pyongyang because of track trouble. The tank crew told the court they tried "everything in our power" to repair the Centurion. Time for repair was limited, they said. The decision to destroy and abandon the tank was taken when it was realized that neither repair nor evacuation was possible. The crew stripped the tank of all movable fittings, destroyed the 20-pounder gun and finally set the fuel tank alight. They exploded all 20-pounder shells and machine-gun ammunition. The 280,000 tank, like all the other Centurions now in Korea, had not fired a single shot in action when it was abandoned. The next day the tank's commander flew over the abandoned Centurion in a spotter plane and directed rocket-firing jet planes to destroy it.

Mount Etna Lava Flow Slows Down

CATANIA, Sunday (AP). — The hissing stream of lava writhing down the slopes of Mount Etna to menace the villages of Milo and Randazzo slowed to a rate of about ten metres an hour today. Everybody, however, has fled the villages. Soldiers and police made a dawn check to ensure that nobody remained in the path of the stream, estimated at nearly a kilometre wide and 13 metres deep. Earlier it was feared that the villages would be engulfed by lava. Reuter reports that a series of strong earth tremors today rocked both sides of the straits of Messina.

PARIS PROTEST ON GERMAN FORCES

PARIS, Sunday (UP). — The French Communist Party threatened a mammoth march to the palace of the President, Mr. Vincent Auriol tomorrow, to protest against German rearmament. Thousands of people have been mobilized to stop M. Jacques Duclos, acting head of the party, has ordered a general strike for 4 p.m. and a march along the Champs Elysees, despite police warnings that demonstrators would be arrested as the march was held.

Germans Still Ask For Gas Chambers

MUNICH, Sunday (INA). — A Nuremberg court yesterday acquitted for "formal reasons" a German driver, Franz Maag of Fuerth, who had stated publicly that "gas chambers should be built in which we should throw Jewish survivors." He was overheard by a Jewish boy, an argument followed and a large German crowd soon assembled shouting anti-Semitic slogans. It was reported that the boy had been drunk and that the argument was a result of this. The court decided that the driver was not guilty of the charge.

U.S. Minister Blasts Russia and U.S.

LOWESTOFT, Suffolk, England, Sunday (Reuters). — A second British government Minister criticized America's conduct in the Korean war today — this time Mr. Richard Stokes, Minister of Works. Mr. Stokes, who is not in the Cabinet, declared he did not see how it could have been expected that the Chinese would remain quiescent with foreign troops of whatever nationality reaching up to the Manchurian-Soviet frontier. He also accused both the U.S. and Russia of making a "mad rush" for raw materials. Mr. Stokes added: "Everybody must be relieved at the statement from Washington in the last 24 hours (the Truman-Attlee communiqué). I believe it to be a considerable achievement on the part of the Prime Minister."

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Monday, December 12, 1950
Page 1, 1950, Hahit April 1, 1950

THE Political Committee of the U.N. is today again discussing the Jerusalem question. The ROME AND ISRAEL JERUSALEM year's Assembly of the elementary rules of political and economic evolution has frittered away a valuable year which understanding and realism might have utilized to work out a constructive and lasting settlement of this delicate and historic issue. It remains to be seen whether the lesson of the Trusteeship Council's essay in impracticability has been conclusive.

The Swedish proposal which recognizes the sovereign rights of Israel and Jordan in Jerusalem can guide the U.N. back to the path of realism, although some of its provisions require close examination. Catholic pressure is reported to be active, a steady stream of propaganda from Rome advocating the inherent justice and practical soundness of the plan of territorial internationalization. Transported with enable facility and dogmatic certainty through the provinces of history, religion and politics, this thesis rests on what is by now a familiar line of thought. The editor of the "Osservatore Romano" told a public meeting in Rome a short while ago that under Israel rule Catholic pilgrims to Jerusalem would be "exposed to extortion"—a surprising assertion, indeed, in view of the tributes which have been paid publicly to the Israel Government by Catholic prelates from South America who visited the Holy City during the past year with groups of pilgrims from their respective countries. In another column we reprint an article from the pen of a leading Catholic publicist in the U.S.A., which, disposing of somewhat less facetious arguments, warrants analysis.

Monsignore Smith adumbrates "strong prescriptive proof" for the Catholic claim to Jerusalem in view of the existence in the Holy Land of the Latin Kingdom for 122 years. Conversely, the Jewish association with the City is denied such historical basis because "they lost out completely when the Temple and city were destroyed and the people dispersed. For centuries Jerusalem, down to our own century, had only a handful of Jews." The records indicate differently. Jerusalem was recaptured by Jewish arms two generations after the destruction of the Temple and although this conquest was short-lived, some six centuries later, after the Arab conquest of the city, the Jewish community was already functioning in Jerusalem as a vital centre of learning for the Jewish Diaspora. This era closed with the Crusader conquest but in the wake of Saladin's proclamation in 1181 inviting a Jewish return to Jerusalem a revival set in which, marred only by few and short intervals, sustained its continuity down to the eighteenth century when the foundations were laid for the modern Jewish settlements in Jerusalem. Mr. Smith is not unaware that Jerusalem was Jewish for about a thousand years before the emergence of Christendom. This tenure fixed the place of the city on the scene of world history; nonetheless the lack of continuity, which is deemed by him to be ineffective in relation to the Catholic tenure is ruled to have dismissed the historical validity of the outstanding period in Jerusalem's record.

On the emotional-religious plane, the Biblical prophecies of the Dispersion are acknowledged. Not so their sequence which foretells the restoration of the nation to its land. Incongruous, to wishful thinking, this ancient and immortal prophecy must perforce bow to the Monsignore's contemporary and original theological concept which would perforce the punishment of exile for the combined backslidings of the intolerant pious and the sinful secularists. The political climax of the article is reached with the posing of the crucial question, "Is Karl Marx or Jesus Christ to have the last word in determining the status of the Holy Places?" Mr. Smith does not explain his omission of Mohammed from this strange rivalry nor does he compare the relative strength of Marston influence in Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, and in Rome, the capital of Catholicism. Surely, no Jewish or Christian can have the last word in the realm of Catholic propaganda.

By Mark Strage

SALONIKA, Greece (ONAL)—To most of the 240,000 million of Europeans who benefit from it, as well as to many of the 150 million Americans who are paying for it, the European Recovery Programme or Marshall Plan is a mysteriously functioning brain-child of international economists, bristling with such complexities as drawing rights, convertibility, transferability and counterparty funds.

But in Greece, in villages that dot the hills and windswept valleys of northern Thrace where news of the Korean war has not yet penetrated and the peasants couldn't tell you the name of their premier, they know about the Marshall Plan and know exactly what it means. In Sitta, a village of 1,500 people that was completely levelled by the guerrillas before they scuttled across the border into Bulgaria, the Marshall Plan means a two-mile stretch of road. The road is unsurfaced and uneven and in wet weather a jeep driver wouldn't think of trying to use it, but it was good enough for the carts that plied back and forth along it all last summer bringing in the timber and stone which the villagers used to rebuild their houses. Total cost of the Sitta project to United States taxpayers was just under \$6,700. For the people of Sitta it was a double lifesaver; not only did it give them a contact with the outside world but, with the wages they earned working on the project (75 cents a day per man or woman and double that if a mule or burro was supplied), they could buy the utensils and seeds needed to rebuild their lives.

In Alexander's Capital—In Anodramatikon which, centuries ago, was the proud capital of Alexander, the story is the same. Seven miles of road stretching to Voreia, the market town of the district, were built by the villagers without help. The only technical assistance they had was from an Athenian engineer, a cousin of the mayor, who had never seen the road site and knew about it only from a long and detailed letter carefully compiled by the elders of the village. Cost of the road, paid for by ECA, was less than \$10,000 all of which again went into

wages. Anodramatikon, which formerly used to grow only such vegetables and grain as it could use or carry out by mule-pack, is now bubbling with talk about what should be done with all the money that will start coming in next spring when the crops put in this fall will be ready for market.

In Neon-Aighioneri, the villagers wanted a school-house. This was a project of more than 20 years' standing. In the middle thirties, the village applied for the necessary funds to the Ministry of Education in Athens. Like all provincial requests, this one was "lost" in one office after another until it vanished completely under the mountain of bureaucracy that has always typified Greek governments. At one time, during an election campaign, a candidate for parliament blundered his way into Neon-Aighioneri and faithfully promised to speed the request through. When the Germans invaded Greece, the school was only a project. During that war and through the civil war, the people saved money and waited. Early this year, when the refugees were repatriated, the ECA field agent in Salonika was told of the project. The village had raised 40 million drachmas, about \$2,800, and with an additional \$1,600 from ECA to pay for materials and skilled labourers, the school began going up.

Schools Wanted—The idea spread, and in two nearby villages, Kikifis and Axiochori, the inhabitants decided that they, too, wanted schools. Since they, however, didn't have any great amounts like \$2,800 saved, they offered instead to volunteer the labour if ECA would help them get the materials that were not available locally. At a cost of about \$3,000 the two schools were built. In all three cases, the Ministry of Education in Athens, which will probably act on Neon-Aighioneri's original application soon, was informed when the work was about to be started and again when it was completed.

At Fustani, on the edge of the swamps around the delta of the Evros river, the problem was not of schools or roads but of a water system. Left uncared for through ten years of wars and occupation, Fustani's network of

pipes became rusty and leaky and, rather than drink the dirty water, villagers began filling their buckets and pitchers at a small stream that ran through to the village.

This year, typhoid struck Fustani, government health inspectors arrived, tested the water, declared it unfit for drinking and left without suggesting where the people should get drinkable water.

ECA, as court of last appeal, heard of the story and made its new standard proposition. If the people of Fustani would supply the work, ECA would pay for the materials, in this case new pipes and pumps. With delivery of pipes promised them as soon as the old ones were dug out and ready for replacement, the job was done quickly. Total cost: the price of a few hundred yards of pipes that were lying around in a Piraeus warehouse awaiting the Greek Government's start of a long-planned hydro-electric power and irrigation project in another part of the country.

CHURCHILL TOMORROW—The POST regrets that today's scheduled chapter of Winston Churchill's War Memoirs was omitted owing to lack of editorial space. Chapters XXIX and XXX will appear tomorrow and on Wednesday.

HISTADRUT DELEGATES IN LONDON



Sir Vincent Jenson, Chairman of the British Trade Union Council (left), greets Reuben Bernstein, leader of the Histadrut delegation which recently arrived in London as guests of the Council. Photo by Krongauz

KEEPING POSTED

WHILE nearly everyone who is forced to conduct his business over public telephone has been on his knees for a number of years begging the Postmaster General for a private phone, a subscriber from Haifa reports



that when calling the city from his suburb in Haifa Bay he always goes out and uses the public phone booth. The Post and Telegraphs Department charges him 29 pruta for a call to the city on his own telephone, but by using the public booth outside his home he can make the same call for half the price.

APART from a noticeable drop in Jerusalem's temperatures, we were also reminded of the nearness of Christmas by the display of a large collection of Christmas cards in one of Jerusalem's stationery shops this week. Among the cards were a number designed in the elaborate English fashion, complete with snow and Santa Claus, as well as a variety of greetings from Jerusalem, Bethlehem and other Holy Places. As we watched a U.S. marine buying a number of

cards, the shopkeeper explained that U.N. and Consulate personnel were among his chief customers. Other Israelis, however, were also buying cards to send to their friends abroad, and from today there are exactly two more weeks to Christmas.

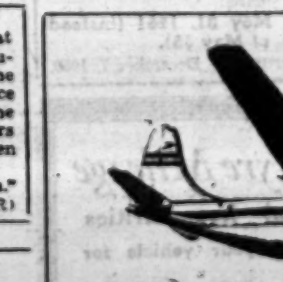
BILLY Rose, that dynamic little collector of beautiful "pals" whose talent for assembling that abovementioned life in extravagant aquatic settings or at New York's "Diamond Horseshoe" night club had already made him well known before he began writing his column, "Pitching Horseshoes," has now announced that his doctor has insisted on his cutting his work day down to a "normal ten hours," and that "Pitching Horseshoes" will no longer be available. In a letter to The Post, Billy explained his reasons for giving up the daily deadline, and expressed his appreciation of our handling of his column, which we introduced last year following Billy's visit to Jerusalem with

NOTICE—We hereby give notice that we have applied to the Jerusalem Municipality for the removal of our "O.G.T." license for the year 1951 for the sale of intoxicating liquors at our grocery shop, 10 Ben Yehuda St. Jerusalem. "Futter's Delicatessen" (Sgt. T. FUTTER)

his wife, Elinore Holme. "Pitching Horseshoes" became an immediate success when Billy suddenly launched into journalism just a few years ago, and has subsequently syndicated all over the world, at least in all the places where people could catch the meaning of his fast-talking Broadway terminology.

DURING a programme of Hanukkah songs in the late hours of one night last week, Kol Israel announced a special treat for the children, and listeners were able to hear a kindergarten song dealing with the Feast of Lights. Selfishly, perhaps, we made no attempt to awaken the smaller members of the family, but if the radio station intends to arrange a new children's hour, we shall in future keep them up until 11 o'clock. It's bad enough, nowadays, when the little ones stay up late to listen to the quiz programme in the Soldiers' Hour.

WHEN a married couple had occasion to leave for the U.S. recently, the husband was



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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Monsignore Matthew Smith, one of the leading American Catholic writers, recently published an editorial article on the Catholic attitude in Jerusalem which was syndicated in Catholic papers throughout the U.S. in reply to an article by the American writer, Paul Henschke, who suggested that the Vatican was "meeting its words on alliance with Islam in the Middle East."

Monsignore Smith wrote that for some time the Mohammedan world had recognized the Holy See and furthermore "thought to the idea of joining with Catholics to combat Communism." Mr. Smith's article reads, in part, as follows:

WE have heard no rumour of subjecting themselves to the Holy See. It will certainly not subject itself to them. Christianity and Mohammedanism are theologically and morally incompatible, though both worship God. There is new animosity today in the face of militant atheism, but scarcely a dangerous collusion. The Holy See has never publicly committed itself on a joint programme.

Latin Kingdom—Our medieval ancestors fought at least ten major crusades to free the Holy Places, particularly the Sepulchre of Christ, from the hands of Moslem infidels, who had been interfering for many years with the right of pilgrims to visit these spots, halloved by pilgrims for centuries. These crusades date from 1095 to 1453. The Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, established in 1099, was flourishing in the four Christian states of Jerusalem, Tripoli, Antioch and Edessa in the first half of the 12th century, and lasted until 1187 in its original form, and then around Acre, Palestine, until 1291.

The crown was elective and the administration was admittedly one not to be ashamed of. Including the regimes in both Jerusalem and Acre, the kingdom lasted 192 years—longer than our own United States has. Furthermore the history of Palestine during the first three centuries of the Christian era centred around Jerusalem, for the infant Church had spread rapidly, and the Near East was 80 per cent Catholic by the fourth century.

The encroachment of heresy, and later the rise of Mohammed in the sixth century, almost destroyed this great Catholic civilization, but for long it was entrenched far more widely in the Palestine area than Judaism had ever been. As early as 1229 there were Franciscan and Dominican missions in Arab Palestine, and since 1328 the Franciscans have had the Custody of the Holy Land, an organization that for more than seven centuries has looked after the Holy Places, subject to the Papacy in Rome. On the other hand, Eastern Rites of the Catholic Church go back many centuries in that part of the world.

Claims of Jews—The only claim that the Jews have on this Holy City is the fact that Jerusalem was long theirs. It is mentioned in Egyptian documents as early as 1,900 years before Christ, though it did not become important and the capital of the Jews until King David's day. He was born in 1085 B.C.

The Jews held it for centuries, but it was often out of their control, and from the time of Alexander the Great, who died in 323 B.C., though the Jews were under the spiritual jurisdiction of their High Priest and the Sanhedrin, they were governed by the Egyptian Ptolemies 323-193 B.C., by the Seleucids 193-142 B.C., were restored to independence through Simon Maccabaeus in 142 B.C., were captured by Pompey the Roman in 63 B.C., and were not afterwards an independent people. They lost out completely in 70 A.D. under the Roman Titus when the Temple and city were destroyed and the people dispersed. For centuries Jerusalem, down to our own century, had only a handful of Jews.

During a stretch of almost 19 centuries, the land has not been theirs. The argument that Jerusalem should be under Israel's rule is emotional more than historical, whereas our claim to protection of the

Holy Places is based on historical prescriptive proofs for both Catholics and the Eastern Orthodox.

Patriarchate Restored—The Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem has definite historical links with the old Latin Kingdom, but after the fall of that nation it existed for centuries as a merely titular dignity connected with the Papal court, just as other historical relic titles are perpetuated there, such as the rank of Latin Patriarch of Constantinople or Latin Patriarch of Alexandria (both reminiscent of Crusade days).

Only since 1947 has the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem been restored to the see in residence; though the title is grand, the see is small, and in fact the Patriarch is really the Archbishop of a small diocese with a little more than 20,000 faithful. There are, however, a number of Eastern Rite Catholics in Palestine, not under his jurisdiction.

Ordinary piety demands a concentration of missionary effort and equipment in the Holy Land, a spot, the equipment, however, is not excessive, and Catholic schools in the Holy Land (including Israel) are taking care of thousands of non-Catholic as well as of Catholic children.

The new State of Israel does not have anything like the claim on Jerusalem that the Catholics have. But Catholics are asking only for an international agreement under United Nations' rule, not for a theocratic civil government. The Jews have no more argument for a civil government of their own in Jerusalem than the Vatican has.

The public needs scarcely be reminded that the little State of Israel has, for its brief history, a peculiar record as to tolerance. Its story has been violent. Even Reformed Jews in our own country have gone seriously on record about its intolerance to their rabbis. Hundreds of thousands of Arabs were forcibly dispossessed of their land and sent adrift, and to this day many refugees are a serious problem to Catholics and others. The Refugee had to set up a special mission to feed and to help them.

Catholics Under Israel Rule—There is no present assurance that an Israel regime in Jerusalem would allow free access to the Holy Places. Promises do not count in the face of deeds too recent to be glossed over. Since the stopping of the Arab-Jewish battle, there has been amelioration of conditions in the new State, and there are perhaps 3,000 Catholics under Israel rule today. On the other hand, there is reason to fear that the latest Israel proposal of Jewish rule for Jerusalem and the other holy cities, with the shrine alone under U.N. control, is not practicable. Only a light misunderstanding may open a violent persecution.

There is, in fact, a most serious danger of having the Holy Places fall speedily into socialist or even communist control if Jerusalem is given to the Jews.

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There are many millions of too many Catholics in Israel. Though some of the methods used by the Vatican in setting up their new State were deplorable, it does not mean that Catholics, American or any other, should support the State suppression nor do I believe that the Pope would. His policy must be, however, that their ideas of get-what-you-want-by-force are heretic, and they would not have built up such a hatred among the Arabs whom they have so maltreated.

"Divine Punishment"—The religious and emotional argument for the return of the Jews to Zion and securely held within the view of the fact that the great majority are assimilated, the pious Jews, God bless the Promised Land to the ancient Jews, but he also said His prophets foretold that they would lose it as a result of their infidelity. The Jews gained the country originally by divinely aided conquest, but they lost it through being conquered and dispersed themselves as a result of divine punishment. They can claim no rights of prescription.

We have great sympathy for them, however, for the return of the Chosen People was also foretold; likewise prophesied is their conversion to the Catholic faith. This conversion, they will again deserve the title of Chosen People.

The moral responsibility of the United Nations to restore Christian rights in Palestine is heavy. The question simmers down to this: Is Karl Marx or Jesus Christ to have the last word in determining the status of the Holy Places?

ATTENTION Foreign Investors—Tracts of land in the immediate vicinity of Tel Aviv. Very large tract of land in the vicinity of Ramatayim. SUITABLE FOR SHUKIM. Beautiful plots on NATHANYA. Senses. **SELA Real Estate Agents**. Tel Aviv: 24 Abud Ham St., P.O.B. 1014. Tel. 630. Nathanya: Herzl Street, Prince House (opp. Shale).

JEWISH PROPERTY IN THE DIASPORA

A. Germany: In connection with the Government Order according to which every resident of Israel is obliged to declare his right to receive payment in German currency in the western zones of Germany, we hereby inform all those who have placed the care of their claims in Germany in our hands that our office is unable to substitute for them in the matter of the above registration. All claimants therefore must themselves register their claims at the Government Office for Registration of Foreign Claims.

Jerusalem: 17 Rehov Hillel (former Schmidt's Girls' School), P.O.B. 1063.
Tel Aviv: 2 Rehov Pinsker, Room No. 422.
Haifa: 55 Kingsway, Second Floor, and 79 Rehov Moria (Hadar Haasrael Committee offices).

Our clients may obtain all particulars regarding the above-mentioned registration at our office.

B. Austria: The same holds true for claimants who have a right to receive payment in Austrian currency.

C. Czechoslovakia: We are continuing our activity for the realization of claims in Czechoslovakia within the framework of the Payments Agreement between Israel and Czechoslovakia.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Department of Jewish Property in the Diaspora
Jerusalem: New Halbrich Bldg., King George Ave., Tel. 5903.
Tel Aviv: 21 Rehov Zamenhof, Tel. 6741.
Haifa: 3A Rehov Arisacoff, Tel. 624.

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